

## **Chapter 3.5 Other Waters Identified for Delisting Since the 2002 Report**

### **Removing Waters from the 303(d) TMDL List**

Some waters contained in Parts I and II of the prior (2002) 303(d) TMDL Priority List are not listed in 2004. Additional monitoring has demonstrated that these waters are fully supporting of water quality standards. The tables that follow provide a list of 76 such waters and give explanations for proposing their removal from the Impaired Waters List. This list of delisting candidates is in addition to the 24 waters in Chapter 3.4a, which EPA approved for delisting in 2003. Data and other supporting documentation for all proposed delistings are being submitted to EPA for their review. EPA must first approve before any water may be removed from the Impaired Waters List.

The 81 delisting candidates consist of 52 rivers and streams; 4 lakes; and 25 estuaries. Twenty of these delistings candidates are in shellfish waters.

In accordance with EPA Region III guidance, waters can be removed from Category 5 of the 303(d) Impaired Waters List for the following reasons:

- Subsequent assessments show that there are insufficient violations of Virginia's water quality criteria to define the water as impaired.
- A TMDL has been developed and approved by EPA.
- A treatment plant has implemented the water quality based effluent limit, through a change to its discharge permit, and water quality of the receiving stream is being maintained.

Waters having approved TMDLs for one impairment that have additional impairments needing a TMDL are categorized on the 2004 Integrated List as Category 5D. Category 4A waters have completed TMDLs for all parameters. In addition to fact sheets for impaired waters, the mapping application found at <http://gisweb.deq.virginia.gov/>, will also link to a completed TMDL study for each applicable water.



# Waters Identified for Delisting Since 2002 Report

TMDLID	Waterbody Name	Impairment Summary	Source Summary
<b>Potomac River &amp; Shenandoah River Basins</b>			
VAN-A13E-02	Hunting Creek/Cameron Run	This segment was listed in the 2002 303(d) report for not supporting the aquatic life use due to exceedances of the acute ammonia criteria. New ammonia water quality criteria became effective August 27, 2003. The 2002 303(d) listing of this segment for ammonia exceedances is no longer applicable with the new ammonia criteria. For the 2004 assessment cycle, one sample exceeded the acute freshwater ammonia criterion in June 1998 resulting in an assessment of the aquatic life and wildlife uses as fully supporting with an observed effect due to a single sample toxic pollutant exceedance.	
VAN-A16R-01	Pohick Creek	This segment was listed in the 2002 303(d) report for not supporting the recreational use due to fecal coliform bacteria exceedances, and not supporting the fish consumption use due to PCB's and PAH's in fish tissue. For the 2004 assessment period, this segment was assessed as fully supporting of the Recreation Use goal with a fecal coliform bacteria exceedance rate of 7.1% (1 of 14 samples) at station 1APOH007.65 and 1 exceedance of 5 samples at station 1APOH005.36.	
VAN-A30E-05	Deep Creek	The VDH shellfishing condemnation for this segment was removed effective April 20, 2001. The Shellfishing Use goal was assessed as fully supporting for the 2004 water quality assessment.	
VAP-A31E-03	Goldman Creek	VDH-DSS rescinded the condemnation on this area. It is open for harvest.	None
VAP-A34E-17	Bridge Creek	VDH-DSS Shellfish Condemnation 140A was rescinded on 4/3/2001	
VAP-A34E-18	Bridge Creek	VDH-DSS Shellfish Condemnation 140B was rescinded on 4/3/2001	
VAV-B21R-01	Dry River	1BDUR007.66 - 4 temperature violations out of 26 samples during the 2002 assessment. The wrong Temperature Standard was applied in 2002.	There is no temperature impairment. A trout temperature standard was applied to the wrong segment.
		1BDUR007.66 - 0 temperature violations out of 20 samples during the 2004 assessment.	
VAV-B45R-05	North Fork Shenandoah River	1BNFS094.51 - Benthic Monitoring during the 1998 assessment cycle indicated the Aquatic Life Use was fully supporting. However, EPA allowed this segment to be added to Attachment B of the Consent Decree. Follow up sampling has show the Aquatic Life use to be Fully Supporting and EPA has allowed the water to be de-listed.	Attachment B

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TMDLID	Waterbody Name	Impairment Summary	Source Summary
<b>James River Basin</b>			
VAC-H12R-02	Rutledge Creek	This segment of Rutledge Creek is fully supporting the swimming use due to an acceptable level of fecal coliform bacteria. Counts were recorded in 1/13 samples taken at 2-RTD003.30	The source of the fecal coliform is urban nonpoint source pollution.
VAC-H21R-03	North River	The segment was listed in error during the 2002 cycle as not supporting the aquatic life use goal due to pH violations. There were no recorded violations out of 39 samples at 2-NTH001.65 and no recorded violations out of 9 samples at 2-NTH003.88. This segment is considered a delist candidate for pH in the 2004 cycle.	There is no pH impairment.
VAC-J03R-03	Sandy River	Sandy River was reassessed during the 2004 Appomattox TMDL study and was found as impaired, but not needing a TMDL, based on TSI calculations.	The source of the DO standard violations is due to stratification in the lake.
VAC-J05L-01	Briery Creek Lake	Briery Creek Lake was reassessed during the 2004 Appomattox TMDL study and was found as impaired, but not needing a TMDL, based on TSI calculations.	The source of the DO standard violations is due to lake stratification.
VAP-G04R-01	Wards Creek	Wards Creek was assessed fully supporting of the Recreation use support goal based on water quality monitoring performed at monitoring station 2-WRD005.40. The fecal coliform standard violation rate was 3/29. Therefore the segment should be delisted.	There does not appear to be a current fecal coliform impairment.
VAP-G05R-03	North Run, Upham Brook	In 2002, the segment was assessed partially supporting of the Aquatic Life use support goal based on dissolved oxygen violation rates in the summer months at RRPDC special study stations UHB-6, UHB-8, UHB-10, and UHB-12.  During the 2004 cycle, the violation rates were acceptable and the dissolved oxygen violation rate was 0/40 at the DEQ ambient station 2-UPM003.53, therefore the segment should be delisted.	There does not appear to be a current dissolved oxygen impairment in the Upham Brook watershed.
VAP-G09L-01	Diascund Reservoir	The lake was listed in 2002 for pH in the surface layer. In the 2004 cycle, there were no violations of the pH standard, therefore pH was removed as an impairing cause.	There does not appear to be a current pH impairment.
VAP-G09R-02	Diascund Creek	In 2002, the segment was considered impaired of the Aquatic Life Use goal based on dissolved oxygen violations at the Route 628 bridge during sampling by the USGS at station 02042726 and by the DEQ at station 2-DSC012.67. During the 2004 cycle, the DO violation rates were acceptable: 0/4 and 0/19, respectively. Therefore, dissolved oxygen should be removed as an impairing cause.	There does not appear to be a current DO impairment.

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TMDLID	Waterbody Name	Impairment Summary	Source Summary
VAP-J17R-01	Swift Creek	In 2002, the segment was considered partially supporting of the Recreation use support goal based on water quality monitoring performed at the Route 655 bridge (2-SFT019.15).  During the year 2004 cycle, the fecal coliform violation rate was only 2/20, therefore the segment should be delisted of the Recreation use impairment.	There is currently no fecal coliform impairment.
VAT-G10R-01	College Run	DELIST Dissolved Oxygen impairment from the remaining 1998 listing due to Full Support during 2004 assessment cycle (1/18).	
VAT-G15E-01-03	Elizabeth River & All branches (mainstems)	DELIST DO impairment from the remaining 2002 listing due to Full Support during 2004 assessment cycle for Elizabeth River mainstem and it's branches (with the exception of two segments of the Southern Branch, 2004 303d TMDL IDs = VAT-G15E-01-01 & VAT-G15E-01-06). This will correct error in 2002 303d ( 2002 303d TMDL ID = VAT-G15E-01-03) in which the DO impairment was associated with portions of the Elizabeth River which data indicates are not impaired. The DO parameter was not identified as a pollutant impairing this segment in the 1998 American Canoe Association vs EPA Consent Decree.	
VAV-H26R-01	Ivy Creek	2-IVC010.20 - Fully supported the Recreation Use during the 2004 assessment cycle..	The source is unknown.
VAV-H27R-02	Swift Run	This parameter should be De-Listed. 2-SFR000.60 - Fully supported the Recreation Use during the 2004 assessment cycle.	The source is unknown
VAV-I31R-01	Brattons Run	This parameter should be Del-Listed 2-BRT000.94 -0 temperature violations out of 33 samples during the 2004 assessment period. The wrong temperature standard was used in 1998 to list this parameter.	Natural condition
VAV-I34R-01	Hays/Moffatts Creeks	2-HYS001.41 - Fully supported the Aquatic Life Use in 2004. The wrong Temperature Standard was applied in 1998 and 2002.	The source is unknown.

**Rappahannock River Basin**

# Waters Identified for Delisting Since 2002 Report

TMDLID	Waterbody Name	Impairment Summary	Source Summary
VAN-E06R-01	Thornton River	<p>This segment was included in the 2002 303(d) list of impaired waters for partially supporting the swimming use due to fecal coliform bacteria exceedances, and was identified in Attachment B of the 1999 Consent Decree (Plaintiff's list of waters) for fecal coliform. For the 2002 assessment, the fecal coliform exceedance rate at station 3-THO006.50 was 3 of 20 samples (15%).</p> <p>For the 2004 assessment, the fecal coliform exceedance rate was 2 of 22 samples (9.1%) at station 3-THO006.50. This assessment was performed using the lower total fecal coliform criterion of 400 cfu/100 ml as opposed to the old criterion of 1000 cfu/100 ml. Additionally, two e. coli samples collected during the assessment period were both below the instantaneous criterion of 235 cfu/100 ml. As a result, this segment is considered fully supporting of the recreation use.</p>	
VAP-E25R-01	Lagrange Creek	<p>Lagrange Creek was assessed in 2002 as partially supporting of the Aquatic Life Use support goal based on a dissolved oxygen violation rate of 3/24 recorded at the Route 610 bridge (3-LGG004.54).</p> <p>During the 2004 cycle, the violation rate was acceptable (2/20), therefore the segment should be delisted.</p>	There does not appear to be a current dissolved oxygen impairment.
VAP-E26E-18	Bridge Cove	<p>VDH Shellfish Condemnation 041B, 11/10/1999 restricted shellfishing in this segment, therefore the segment was considered impaired of the shellfishing use in the 2002 cycle.</p> <p>In the 2004 cycle, the segment has been upgraded to only seasonally condemned, as part of condemnation 041E, 10/3/2002, therefore the segment is fully supporting with observed effects and should be delisted.</p>	Source is unknown.
VAP-E26E-29	Rappahannock River	<p>The segment was initially listed as threatened on the 303(d) list due to PCBs in Striped Bass at 3-RPP008.42 in 1995. PCB screening values were also exceeded in 5 out of 10 samples at 3-RPP000.01 in 1994, which caused the segment to be downgraded to partially supporting and extended to the mouth of the Rappahannock River in the 2002 cycle.</p> <p>The EPA screening value for arsenic was exceeded in flounder at MA97-0926 in 1997.</p> <p>During 2001 sampling at 3-RPP008.42, the levels of PCBs and arsenic were both acceptable in 3 species. Therefore the segment should be delisted.</p>	Source is unknown.

Roanoke/Yadkin River Basins

# Waters Identified for Delisting Since 2002 Report

<b>TMDLID</b>	<b>Waterbody Name</b>	<b>Impairment Summary</b>	<b>Source Summary</b>
VAC-L41R-01	Difficult Creek	This segment of Difficult Creek is fully supporting the recreation use due to excessive counts of fecal coliform bacteria. Counts exceeded the instantaneous standard in 3/29 samples taken at 4ADFF002.02.	The source of fecal coliform is unknown.
VAC-L57R-01	Dan River	This segment of Dan River is fully supporting the recreation use due to an acceptable violation rate of fecal coliform bacteria. Counts exceeded the instantaneous standard in 5/50 samples taken at 4ADAN075.22.	The source of the fecal coliform is agriculture.
VAC-L57R-02	Dan River	<p>This segment of the Dan River was part of the Attachment B waters and is considered a delist candidate in the 2004 assessment cycle.</p> <p>This segment of Dan River is fully supporting the recreation use due to an acceptable violation rate of fecal coliform bacteria. Counts exceeded the instantaneous standard in 5/50 samples taken at 4ADAN075.22.</p>	The source of the fecal coliform is agriculture.
VAC-L57R-03	Dan River	<p>This segment of the Dan River was part of the Attachment B waters and is considered a delist candidate in the 2004 assessment cycle.</p> <p>This segment of Dan River is fully supporting the recreation use due to an acceptable violation rate of fecal coliform bacteria. Counts exceeded the instantaneous standard in 5/50 samples taken at 4ADAN075.22.</p> <p>This segment of the Dan River was part of the Attachment B waters and is considered a delist candidate in the 2004 assessment cycle.</p>	The source of the fecal coliform is agriculture.

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TMDLID	Waterbody Name	Impairment Summary	Source Summary
VAW-L08R-02	Blackwater River, South Fork	<p><b>Aquatic Life Use</b>  The South Fork of the Blackwater River is incorrectly listed in 2002 Integrated Report. Review of stream gaging data at 02056900 Blackwater River - Rocky Mount, Virginia records the stream flow at less than the 7Q10 of 12 cubic feet per second (cfs). 7Q10 is the lowest stream flow averaged (arithmetic mean) over a period of seven (7) consecutive days that can be statistically expected to occur once every 10 climatic years. A climatic year begins April 1 and ends March 31.</p> <p>One temperature measurement on August 10, 1999 was collected while daily average stream flow was 10 cfs. The 2002 assessment found excursions of the Water Quality Standards Class V 21 °C temperature criterion in two of 14 measurements taken at 4ABSF001.15 (Rt. 641 Bridge east of Callaway). The exceedances occur on August 10, 1999 and June 27, 2000. WQS do not apply for dissolved oxygen, temperature or pH when stream flows are less than the 7Q10 [Water Quality Standards 9 VAC 25-260-50 Numerical criteria for dissolved oxygen, pH and maximum temperature***].</p> <p>The August 10, 1999 measurement should not have not been used in the 2002 Assessment and Integrated Report. One of 13 measurements should be the assessment and therefore fully support the aquatic life use. Further, the 2004 Integrated Report reports that no exceedances are found from 19 temperature measurements.</p>	<p><b>Aquatic Life Use</b>  There are no known heat sources other than solar radiation.</p>



# Waters Identified for Delisting Since 2002 Report

TMDLID	Waterbody Name	Impairment Summary	Source Summary
VAW-L08R-04	Blackwater River (Middle)	<p><b>Aquatic Life Use</b>            A General Standard (Benthic) TMDL Study nears completion with an anticipated U.S. EPA approval in early 2004. The original 1996 General Standard benthic impairment was based on Green Creek (Blue Ridge) as a reference site. The reference site for the Blackwater River mainstem stations is now in the Pigg River drainage (transitional Blue Ridge to Piedmont). The Pigg River reference site is believed to more closely reflect conditions in the Blackwater River mainstem.</p> <p>A 19.66 mile partial de-listing of the General Standard (Benthic) impairment has been concluded and approved by the US EPA on January 27, 2004 via the 'Pro-Active Approach'. The General Standard (Benthic) impairment is shortened to 5.63 miles with the 2004 Integrated Report based on improved conditions at 4ABWR049.73 and 4ABWR045.80 through Rapid Bioassessment Protocol II (RBP II) benthic surveys.</p> <p>Station 4ABWR049.73 finds from a single 2000 RBP II survey no impact to the benthic community. A spring 2000 survey reports a score of 85.0. Station 4ABWR045.80 from seven surveys reports no impairment as well. Fall 2000 survey results score 86.96; spring 2001 scores 85.71 and spring 2002 95.24. The overall five year average seasonal scores are: Spring 74.38 and fall 84.79. The average score is better in the fall. Despite being dominated by the semi-tolerant Hydropsychid caddisfly, the benthic community is more diverse and has more pollution sensitive taxa in the fall surveys. This benthic community displays a recovery at this site relative to non-supporting upstream stations (4ABNR000.40 and 4ABWR061.20). Taxa richness and the abundance of pollution sensitive organisms is greater at 4ABWR045.80. Recent installation of agricultural best management practices have contributed to improved conditions noted above and are described below.</p> <p>Best Management Practices (BMPs) have been installed on many farms in the Blackwater River watershed. Since 1990 EQIP has cost shared \$500,000 worth of projects in L08. WQIA monies through a Ferrum College grant (with technical assistance from the Blue Ridge Soil and Water Conservation District) completed \$200,000 worth of BMP projects in the mid-1990s. These BMPs included streamside fencing, riparian restoration, hardened stream crossings, and alternative water supply.</p> <p>Dairy farms prior to the mid-1990s were scrap and haul operations, which meant a lot of manure stacks were</p>	<p><b>Aquatic Life Use</b>            The former General Standard (Benthic) impairment was due to agricultural impacts.</p>

# Waters Identified for Delisting Since 2002 Report

TMDLID	Waterbody Name	Impairment Summary	Source Summary
VAW-L12L-05N	Smith Mountain Lake - Blackwater River	<p>uncovered. In the last five years, 20 dairy farmers have installed waste holding systems. This includes parlor water containment. The new waste holding systems have greatly reduced the amount of stormwater runoff from manure stacks there by reducing nutrient inputs into the Blackwater River.</p> <p>100 Grade A dairies were in Franklin County in 1990. Today there are 80 Grade A dairies. Fifteen farms had conversation plans (which are required to receive federal funding, even crop insurance) in 1990, even fewer had nutrient management plans. Today nearly 100% of the dairies have conservation plans and 50% have nutrient management plans. These nutrient management plans have helped eliminate over fertilization of nitrogen.</p> <p>Lastly, many farmers in the Blackwater River watershed have incorporated Reduced Till and No Till practices in the last 10-15 years. These new tilling techniques equal less erosion and less sedimentation to the Blackwater River. Better tilling techniques have reduced phosphorus inputs to the watershed as well.</p> <p>Aquatic Life Use Top layer: 2004 data report results for delisting these waters for pH.</p> <p>The 2002 Assessment and 303(d) Listing reported the waters exceed the pH criterion of 6.0 - 9.0 Standard Units (SU) from the backwaters of the Blackwater River downstream to near the 4-H Camp. Station 4ABWR017.42-TL recorded two of 19 pH measurements exceeding the alkaline criterion. Each exceeding value is at 9.1 SU. One occurrence in June 1996 and the second in July 1999. The 2002 303(d) Listing reported The aquatic life use as only partially supporting 4.37 miles or 349 acres of the upper Blackwater River arm in Smith Mountain Lake as a result.</p> <p>The 2004 Integrated report finds only one exceedance of the alkaline maximum of 9.0 from 24 measurements. An exceedance rate of 4 percent. The single exceeding value is 9.1 SU. The segment is therefore recommended for delisting for pH.</p> <p>Other parameters remain 303(d) Listed.</p>	<p>Aquatic Life Use The believed source source of the pH excursion is due to natural stratification.</p>

# Waters Identified for Delisting Since 2002 Report

TMDLID	Waterbody Name	Impairment Summary	Source Summary
VAW-L52R-01	Smith River	<p>Recreational Use</p> <p>The 2002 Assessment basis for listing the waters impaired is exceedance of the former fecal coliform bacteria instantaneous criterion of 1000 cfu/100 ml and the geometric mean of 200 cfu/100 ml causing the segment to not support the recreational use. Special monitoring on Blackberry Creek (VAW-L52R) and the Smith River (VAW-L53R) reported the exceedances in 2002.</p> <p>The 2002 assessment is based on the following information. The original listing station, 2000W0034A at the Rt. 903 Bridge, on the Smith River finds two of 16 fecal coliform samples exceeding the former instantaneous criterion of 1000 cfu/100 ml. Two geometric mean calculations exceed the 200 cfu/100 ml criterion. Station 2000W0034D on the Smith River at the Rt. 1228 Bridge upstream of Blackberry Creek finds only one instantaneous exceedance from 16 samples and no excursions of the geometric mean. Station 2000W0034B located behind the Bassett Fire Station downstream of Blackberry Creek also reports two of 16 fecal coliform bacteria samples exceeding and a single geometric mean exceedance in one of two calculations.</p> <p>Since the 2002 303(d) Listing amendments to Water Quality Standards have been promulgated and described below. [added for clarity]:</p> <p>9 VAC 25-260-170 Bacteria; Other waters  [Subdivision 1] 1. Fecal coliform bacteria shall not exceed a geometric mean of 200 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 ml of water for two or more samples over a calendar month nor shall more than 10% of the total samples taken during any calendar month exceed 400 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 ml of water. This criterion shall not apply for a sampling station after the bacterial indicators described in subdivision 2 of this subsection have a minimum of 12 data points or after June 30, 2008, whichever comes first.  [Subdivision 2] 2. E. coli and enterococci bacteria per 100 ml of water shall not exceed the following:  Geometric Mean [Note]1 E.coli 126 [cfu/100 ml]  Single Sample Maximum [Note]2 Fresh water [Note] 3 E.coli 235 [cfu/100 ml].</p> <p>Please note: Enterococci bacteria indicators do not apply in fresh water streams.</p> <p>The 2004 Assessment reports on monthly E. coli bacteria sampling from October 1999 to June 2002 the following results. Station 2000W0034A at Rt. 903 Bridge on the Smith</p>	<p>Recreational Use</p> <p>The suspected source of fecal coliform bacteria in 2002 was believed to be mainly from minor municipal point sources in the Blackberry Creek drainage and urban (residential) nonpoint source runoff.</p>

# Waters Identified for Delisting Since 2002 Report

TMDLID	Waterbody Name	Impairment Summary	Source Summary
		<p>River finds two of 21 E. coli observations in excess of the 235 cfu/100 ml instantaneous bacteria criterion. The exceedances are both greater than 800 cfu/100 ml. The 2004 exceedance rate of 9.5 percent is not more than the 10 percent exceedance rate established by 9 VAC 25-260-170 for impairment and thus fully supports the recreational use.</p> <p>The 2004 Integrated Report also finds two additional stations are at or below the greater than 10 percent exceedance rate established in 9 VAC-260-170. Station 2000W0034D on the Smith River upstream of Blackberry Creek finds two E. coli bacteria instantaneous criterion exceedances from 20 monthly samples. Station 2000W0034B also reports two of 20 observations in excess of the instantaneous criterion. Each excursion of the 235 cfu/100 ml criterion is measured at greater than 800 cfu/100 ml at both stations. Instantaneous criterion excursions occur on 9/20/2000 and 5/21/2001 at each site.</p> <p>The 3.25 mile 2002 303(d) impaired segment is therefore proposed for delisting of bacteria with the 2004 Integrated Report.</p>	
<b>Chowan River and Dismal Swamp Basins</b>			
VAC-K14L-01	Modest Creek Reservoir	<p>Modest Creek Reservoir was assessed not supporting of the Aquatic Life Use based on low dissolved oxygen below the thermocline at 5AMDT004.94. Modest Creek reservoir is stratified April - September. Trophic State Indices were calculated for the following parameters: Chlorophyll a - 58.712, Total Phosphorous - 51.964 and Secchi Depth - 59.296.</p> <p>Modest Creek Reservoir is considered mesotrophic and non-impaired based on these calculations.</p>	The low DO is caused by stratification of the lake.

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TMDLID	Waterbody Name	Impairment Summary	Source Summary
VAP-K07R-01	Roses Creek	<p>Roses Creek from the Alberta STP discharge downstream to the Route 646 bridge was initially included on the 1996 303(d) list based on a special benthic survey performed below the STP in 1993.</p> <p>The overall biological assessment for the 1998 305(b) cycle was not impaired, however, in 1998 there was a significant decline in the stream resulting from discharges at the Alberta STP.</p> <p>During the year 2004 cycle, the regional biologist believes that "As of 4-2-2002, the stream had recovered completely from the Dec. 1998 sludge spill." The stream received a rating of Not Impaired during monitoring in spring 1998, spring 2002, and fall 2002. Therefore, the stream should be delisted.</p> <p>The delisting was approved by EPA in March 2004. The approval letter requested the DEQ investigate potential low dissolved oxygen in the stream below the STP. The low DO was attributed to low flow in the stream and is therefore not considered a violation of the water quality standards.</p>	<p>The General Standard impairment in Roses Creek was attributed to nonpoint source runoff resulting from logging operations in the watershed upstream of the monitoring station at the Route 646 bridge, and to the Alberta STP discharge. Significant improvement has been noted since 1994, with the notable exception of discharger-caused degradation in 1998. The stream has now reached a rating of fully supporting.</p>
VAP-K09R-01	Meherrin River	<p>In the year 2002 cycle, the segment was assessed partially supporting of the Recreation Use support goal based on monitoring at 5AMHN052.34. During the year 2004 cycle the fecal coliform violation rate was acceptable (5/50), therefore the segment should be delisted of the Recreation use impairment.</p>	<p>There does not appear to be a current fecal coliform impairment.</p>
VAP-K10R-01	Rattlesnake Creek	<p>The segment was considered impaired in 2002 for dissolved oxygen. However, in the 2004 cycle the DO violation rate was acceptable (2/20), therefore the segment should be delisted for DO.</p>	<p>There does not appear to be a current DO impairment.</p>
VAP-K11R-01	Fontaine Creek	<p>In the 2002 cycle, the segment was assessed as impaired because of pH violations at 5AFON025.64. During the 2004 cycle, the pH violations at both stations were acceptable (2/22, 1/16), therefore the segment should be delisted for pH.</p>	<p>There does not appear to be a current pH impairment.</p>
VAP-K17R-01	Waqua Creek	<p>This station is a confined animal feeding operation (CAFO) special study station.</p> <p>The segment was initially considered fully supporting but threatened of the Recreation use goal in 1998. In 2002, it was evaluated partially supporting of the Recreation use support goal based on a fecal coliform violation rate of 3/27 at the Route 712 bridge (5AWAQ001.40).</p> <p>During the year 2004 cycle, the fecal coliform violation rate was acceptable (1/20), therefore the segment should be delisted.</p>	<p>There does not appear to be a fecal coliform impairment.</p>

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TMDLID	Waterbody Name	Impairment Summary	Source Summary
VAP-K19R-01	Buckskin Creek	In 1998, Buckskin Creek was assessed fully supporting but threatened of Aquatic Life goal based on dissolved oxygen violations at the Route 709 bridge (5ABSK006.52). The station was discontinued in 1994, and the segment was subsequently considered impaired in the 2002 cycle based on the old data.	The past DO violations in this segment had been attributed to natural conditions caused by swampwaters and almost zero flow in the Nottoway tributaries, but not in the Nottoway River itself. However, it appears that the segment is not impaired.
VAP-K22R-01	Sappony Creek	In the 2004 cycle, current monitoring in this segment at the Route 609 bridge (5ABSK004.32) indicates a DO violation rate of 0/9, therefore the segment should be delisted. The segment was listed in 1998 as fully supporting but threatened. The segment was downgraded and extended during the 2002 assessment cycle. During the year 2004 cycle, the fecal coliform violation rate was acceptable (2/20), therefore the segment should be delisted.	The source of the fecal coliform violations is considered unknown.
VAP-K26R-02	Three Creek	During the year 2004 cycle, the segment was assessed fully supporting of the Recreation use support goal based on a fecal coliform violation rate of 2/20 at 5ATRE026.75 (Route 611 bridge); therefore the segment should be removed from the 303(d) list.	There does not appear to be a fecal coliform impairment.
VAT-K27R-01	Three Creek (Upper portion in K27)	DELIST pH impairment from the remaining 1996 listing due to Full Support during 2004 assessment cycle (3/31).	
VAT-K35R-02	Seacock Swamp (Lower)	DELIST pH impairment from the remaining 1998 listing due to Full Support during 2004 assessment cycle (2/23).	
VAT-K40R-01	Northwest River (Lower) unnamed tributary	DELIST pH impairment from the remaining 2002 listing due to Full Support during 2004 assessment cycle (2/30).	
VAT-K40R-02	Northwest River (Upper & Middle)	DELIST pH impairment from the remaining 2002 listing due to Full Support during 2004 assessment cycle (1/11).	
VAT-K40R-05	Northwest River (Lower PWS)	THIS SEGMENT IS PROPOSED FOR DELISTING. During the 2004 assessment cycle, the violation rate for Dissolved Oxygen exceedances (2/30) does not indicate impairment as recorded at the monitoring station on the Northwest River (5BNTW007.49).	THIS SEGMENT IS PROPOSED FOR DELISTING. There is not currently a dissolved oxygen impairment.
VAT-K41R-01	Pocaty River	DELIST Fecal Coliform impairment from the remaining 2002 listing due to Full Support during 2004 assessment cycle (0/15).	
<b>Tennessee/Big Sandy River Basins</b>			
VAS-O09R-02	North Fork Holston River	In 2002 a DEQ biological monitoring station, 6CNFH098.47, was not impaired. It was delisted in 2003. This segment is actually in two watersheds.	The landuse in this watershed is predominately agricultural.

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TMDLID	Waterbody Name	Impairment Summary	Source Summary
VAS-O10R-04	North Fork Holston River	Sediment analysis at an special station, 6CNFH097.67, revealed DDT value exceedence of the ER-M guideline value. This segment has TVA station 807602 and a DEQ biological monitoring station, 6CNFH098.47, which were both rated good and not impaired for aquatic life uses, respectively. In 1998, data from the biological monitoring station indicate a partial impairment for aquatic life use. Additional monitoring has changed this assessment for 2002 to not impaired for aquatic life use. The station was delisted in 2003.	The landuse in this watershed is predominately agricultural. However the DDT source is unknown. Miles from the 1998 TMDL list included this segment and VAS-O09R-02 as well.
VAS-P11R-02	Guest River	Samples taken by TVA in 1996 and 1997 indicate that Guest River and many of its tributaries violate the water quality standards for fecal coliform. A biological monitoring station on Guest River, 6BGUE006.5 has data older than 5 years which also indicates benthic impairments.	Guest River is densely settled along streambanks. The DEQ has helped fund construction of a regional sewage treatment plant, Coeburn Norton Wise STP. This has improved sewage treatment for the three towns however, inflow and infiltration in collector lines has not been completely corrected and there are many small communities which do not have public sewer. Elimination of failing septic systems and correction of inflow/infiltration problems are projects that are continuing to be pursued in the watershed.
VAS-P11R-03	Guest River	Ambient Water Quality Station 6BGUE006.5 has fecal coliform data showing 0 of 13 violations this assessment cycle. Samples taken by TVA in 1996 and 1997 indicated that Guest River and many of its tributaries violate the water quality standards for fecal coliform. This is part of a 1998 TMDL fecal coliform segment. At special station 6BGUE006.45, PCB, Arsenic and Mercury were detected in the fish tissue leading to a Fish Consumption partial support use assessment in 2002.	Guest River is densely settled along streambanks. The DEQ has helped fund construction of a regional sewage treatment plant, Coeburn Norton Wise STP. This has improved sewage treatment for the three towns however, inflow and infiltration in collector lines has not been completely corrected and there are many small communities which do not have public sewer. Elimination of failing septic systems and correction of inflow/infiltration problems are projects that are continuing to be pursued in the watershed.
VAS-P11R-04	Bear Creek	Samples taken by TVA in 1996 and 1997 indicate Bear Creek violates the water quality standards for fecal coliform. However, in 2000 and 2001, TVA summer samples indicate that the stream is no longer violating the fecal coliform geometric mean standard. Consequently, this stream was delisted in 2003. A special study station has PCB in fish tissue.	The Guest River Group has corrected failing septic systems and straight pipes with grant money over the last 6 years.
VAS-P11R-09	Yellow Creek	Samples taken by TVA in 1996 and 1997 indicate that this tributary to Guest River violates the water quality standards for fecal coliform. However, in 2000 and 2001, TVA samples indicate that the stream is no longer violating the fecal coliform geometric mean standard. Consequently, this stream is a delist candidate and should be removed from the TMDL list.	Yellow Creek flows through the town of Wise, where urban runoff influences water quality. This stream was included in a Guest River segment for the 1998 TMDL list.

# Waters Identified for Delisting Since 2002 Report

TMDLID	Waterbody Name	Impairment Summary	Source Summary
VAS-Q11R-01	McClure River	The ambient water quality monitoring station, 6AMCR007.46, on Route 781 in Clinchco has 1/24 sample fecal coliform violations. This is a reduction in the number of violations for the last TMDL cycle so that in 2002 the segment is assessed as fully supporting. Another station, 6AMCR000.2, is not violation fecal coliform standards. The segment was delisted 8/16/2002.	Land uses include coal mining, forestry and dense population settlement along the floodways. Fecal coliform violations were probably attributable to urban sources.
<b>Chesapeake Bay/Atlantic/Small Coastal Basins</b>			
VACB-R01E-04C	BSS Condemnation #11, Opposite Cape Charles City, Area A	This segment is a subsegment of CBP segment CB7PH. As such it's assessment is based upon the assessment of this larger segment. This segment is non-supporting for the Clean Water Act's Aquatic Life Use Support Goal for the 2004 305(b) report due to dissolved oxygen criteria violations in Deep Water (< 4.0 mg/l Violation rate of 23% Deep water, 3% Open Water) observed at water quality monitoring stations CB7.1, CB7.1N, CB7.1S, CB7.2, CB7.2E, CB7.3, CB7.3E, CB7.4, CB7.4N. Assessment of VDH data indicates water meets bacteria criteria during this cycle - delist for FC.	Anthropogenic Eutrophication
VACB-R01E-04E	CHESAPEAKE BAY - OFF LITTLE CREEK BSS #60, Area B	This segment administratively listed in 2002 due to VDH-DSS Prohibition #60, Data collected 1998-2002 indicates DEQ Shellfishing criteria is being met. Therefore this segment being de-listed this cycle.	
VACB-R01E-04G	CHESAPEAKE BAY - OFF LITTLE CREEK BSS #60, Area A	This segment administratively listed in 2002 due to VDH-DSS Restriction #60, Data collected 1998-2002 indicates DEQ Shellfishing criteria is being met. Therefore this segment being de-listed this cycle.	
VAP-C01E-04	Barrett Creek	VDH-DSS Shellfish Condemnation 089, 4/3/2002 has the area open for harvest	
VAP-C01R-01	Bush Mill Stream	The segment was assessed as not supporting of the Aquatic Life use support goal in the 2002 cycle based on dissolved oxygen standard violations at the Route 641 bridge (7-BMS004.46). During the year 2002 cycle, the violation rate was acceptable (2/20), therefore the segment should be delisted for dissolved oxygen.	There does not appear to be a dissolved oxygen impairment at this time.
VAP-C02R-01	Dragon Run	Dragon Run was assessed impaired of the Recreation Use in 2002 due to violations of the fecal coliform standard at the Route 603 bridge (7-DRN010.48). During the year 2004 cycle, the violation rate was 2/30, so the segment should be delisted.	There does not appear to be a current fecal coliform impairment.
VAP-C04E-16	Winter Harbor	VDH-DSS Shellfish Condemnation 176 was rescinded on 3/21/2001	
VAP-C04E-20	Dyer Creek	VDH-DSS Shellfish Condemnation 100 was rescinded on 2/14/2001	



# Waters Identified for Delisting Since 2002 Report

TMDLID	Waterbody Name	Impairment Summary	Source Summary
VAP-C04E-22	Pepper Creek	VDH-DSS Shellfish Condemnation 085B was rescinded on 11/13/2001	
VAP-C04R-01	Burke Mill Stream	The segment was assessed as impaired of the Aquatic Life Use in 2002 based on dissolved oxygen violations at the Route 3/Route 14 bridge (7-BUR001.19)..	There does not appear to be a current dissolved oxygen impairment.
		During the 2004 cycle, the violation rate was acceptable (2/20), therefore the segment should be delisted.	
VAP-C06E-03	Free School Creek	VDH-DSS Shellfish Condemnation 189 was rescinded on 4/15/2002	
VAT-C09R-01	Pitts Creek unnamed tributary	DELIST pH impairment from the remaining 1998 listing due to Full Support during 2004 assessment cycle (1/29).	
VAT-C11E-10	Matchotank Creek	THIS SEGMENT IS PROPOSED FOR DELISTING. VDH-DSS shellfish harvesting condemnation # 169, located in Matchotank Creek, was rescinded 12/27/2002.	
VAT-C13E-10	Nandua Creek: Back Creek	THIS SEGMENT IS PROPOSED FOR DELISTING. VDH-DSS shellfish harvesting condemnation # 175, located in Nandua Creek: Back Creek, was rescinded 9/17/2001.	
VAT-D01E-10	Cockle Creek	THIS SEGMENT IS PROPOSED FOR DELISTING. VDH-DSS shellfish harvesting condemnation # 201, Cockle Creek, was rescinded 3/7/2001.	
VAT-D01E-11	Big Simoneaston Cr	THIS SEGMENT IS PROPOSED FOR DELISTING. VDH-DSS shellfish harvesting condemnation #211, Big Simoneaston Cr, was rescinded 3/7/2001.	
VAT-D02R-01	Petit Branch	DELIST ammonia impairment from the remaining 1996 listing due to Full Support during 2004 assessment cycle (2/33).	
VAT-D04E-10	Red Bank Creek	THIS SEGMENT IS PROPOSED FOR DELISTING. VDH-DSS shellfish harvesting condemnation # 192, located in Red Bank Creek, was rescinded 8/22/2002.	
VAT-D07E-01	Lake Wesley	DELIST Dissolved Oxygen impairment from the remaining 1998 listing due to Full Support during 2004 assessment cycle (0/48).	
VAT-D07E-04	Owl Creek (upper)	DELIST Dissolved Oxygen impairment from the remaining 2002 listing due to Full Support during 2004 assessment cycle (3/48).	

York River Basin

# Waters Identified for Delisting Since 2002 Report

TMDLID	Waterbody Name	Impairment Summary	Source Summary
VAP-F12R-01	Pamunkey River	<p>The Pamunkey River was included in 1998 on EPA's list of "Waters Identified to Virginia for Listing Consideration During Development of the Next List." Fecal coliform at 8-PMK082.34 was listed as the parameter of concern. During the 2002 assessment cycle, the segment was assessed as partially supporting the Recreation Use goal based on a fecal coliform violation rate of 6/54 at the Route 614 bridge (8-PMK082.34).</p> <p>During the year 2004 cycle, the violation rate dropped to 6/58, therefore the segment is fully supporting the Recreation Use and should be removed from the 303(d) list.</p>	There does not appear to be a fecal coliform impairment.
VAT-F26E-10	York River: Carter Creek	THIS SEGMENT IS PROPOSED FOR DELISTING. VDH-DSS shellfish harvesting condemnation number 79, located in York River: Carter Creek, was rescinded 8/21/2001.	
VAT-F26E-11	Sandy Creek	THIS SEGMENT IS PROPOSED FOR DELISTING. VDH-DSS shellfish harvesting condemnation # 115B, York River: Sandy Creek, was cancelled 11/7/2002.	
<b>New River Basin</b>			
VAS-N02R-01	New River	<p>A biological monitoring station located at 9-NEW188.71 was sampled twice in 1994 using RPB2 protocol, in May 1994, the station was not impaired, however in November 1994 the station was severely impaired. The biologist has revisited this station twice since 1994, once in December 1997 and once in June 1999 and rated the station not impaired. The segment is assessed as fully supporting aquatic life use in the 2004 305(b). It is recommended that the segment be delisted for benthics.</p>	The source for impairment in 1994 is unknown. Recent data shows it is no longer impaired.